PA - IDC

QUERY CONTROL FORM				RTIS USE ONLY	
Application No.	09/964,905	Prepared by	Lois Stone	Tracking Number	5950025
Examiner-GAU	Bell - 1746	Date	7/16/04	Week Date	5/10/04
		No. of queries	1	IFW	

JACKET			
a. Serial No.	f. Foreign Priority	k. Print Claim(s)	p. PTO-1449
b. Applicant(s)	g. Disclaimer	l. Print Fig.	q. PTOL-85b
c. Continuing Data	h. Microfiche Appendix	m. Searched Column	r. Abstract
d. PCT	i. Title	n. PTO-270/328	s. Sheets/Figs
e. Domestic Priority	j. Claims Allowed	o. PTO-892	t. Other

SPECIFICATION

a. Page Missing
b. Text Continuity
c. Holes through Data
d. Other Missing Text
e. Illegible Text
f. Duplicate Text
g. Brief Description
h. Sequence Listing
i. Appendix
j. Amendments
k. Other

CLAIMS

a. Claim(s) Missing
b. Improper Dependency
c. Duplicate Numbers
d. Incorrect Numbering
e. Index Disagrees
f. Punctuation
g. Amendments
h. Bracketing
i. Missing Text
j. Duplicate Text
k. Other

MESSAGE

There are two original claims numbered 79, in the claims dated 9/27/2001. Please advise.

Thank you,

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RESPONSE

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73. An electrode as recited in claim 59, wherein said second reactive material comprises lead-based compounds for use within a lead-acid liquid electrolyte battery.

74. An electrode as recited in claim 59, wherein said second reactive material comprises a mixture of lead-oxide, glass fibers, and sodium per borate.

75. An electrode as recited in claim 59, wherein said second reactive material comprises a mixture of sulfates, hydroxides, free lead, carbonates, and a binding agent.

76. A method of increasing chemical reaction efficiency for an electrode assembly configured for use within a liquid electrolyte battery, comprising:

forming a chamber within a first active material; and

inserting a highly reactive second material within the chamber, wherein the highly reactive second material is capable of supporting charge generation within the liquid electrolyte battery.

77. A method as recited in claim 76, wherein the highly reactive second material comprises a non-structural material which provides a higher per-unit area reaction efficiency than that of the first active material.

78. A method as recited in claim 76, wherein the highly reactive second material comprises a reactive material configured in a particulated form which increases reactive surface area.

79. A method as recited in claim 76, wherein the highly reactive second material comprises lead-based compounds for use within a lead-acid liquid electrolyte battery.

79. A method as recited in claim 76, wherein said reactive material is created from mixing a composition comprising lead-oxide, glass fibers, and

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sodium per borate.

80. A method as recited in claim 76, wherein the reactive material is created from mixing a composition comprising a mixture of sulfates, hydroxides, free lead, carbonates, and a binding agent.